

67035
Polymict Breccia
245 grams

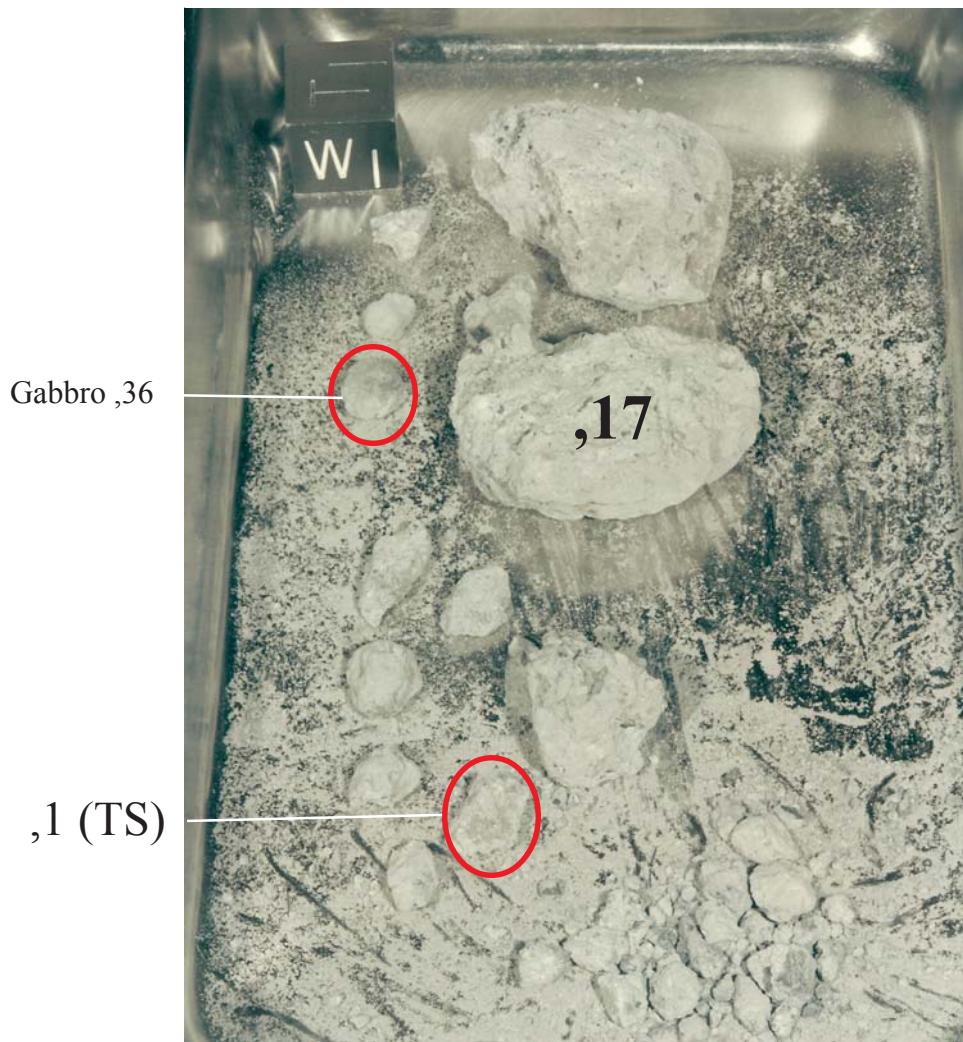


Figure 1: Tray full of powdery 67035 (and 67031 - 67034?). Cube is 1 inch. S72-37544

Introduction

67035 was collected at North Ray Crater near the "White Rocks" – see section on 67031. It is extremely friable and much of 67031 - 67034, from same bag, must be part of this rock. It has been found to contain clasts of pristine highland rock. There may be additional pristine fragments in the coarse-fines from this bag or within the breccia masses.

An age of some unspecified component in the breccia was found to be 3.95 b.y.



Figure 2: Thin section of 67035 (from Wilshire).



Figure 3: Photo of 67035,1 Scale unknown. S72-48137



Figure 4: Photo of pieces of 67035. Scale in cm/mm. S724-31230

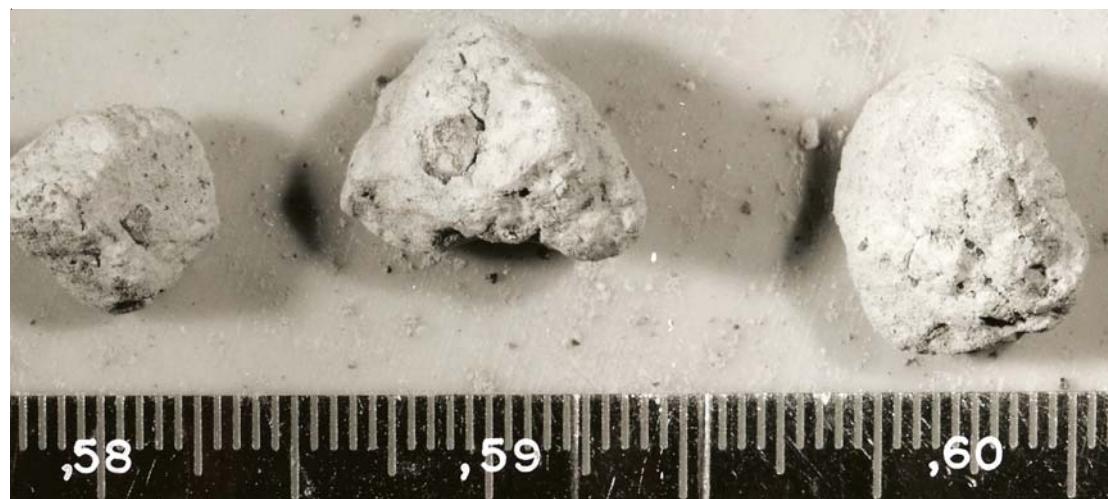


Figure 5: Photo of pieces of 67035. Scale in cm/mm. S74-31233

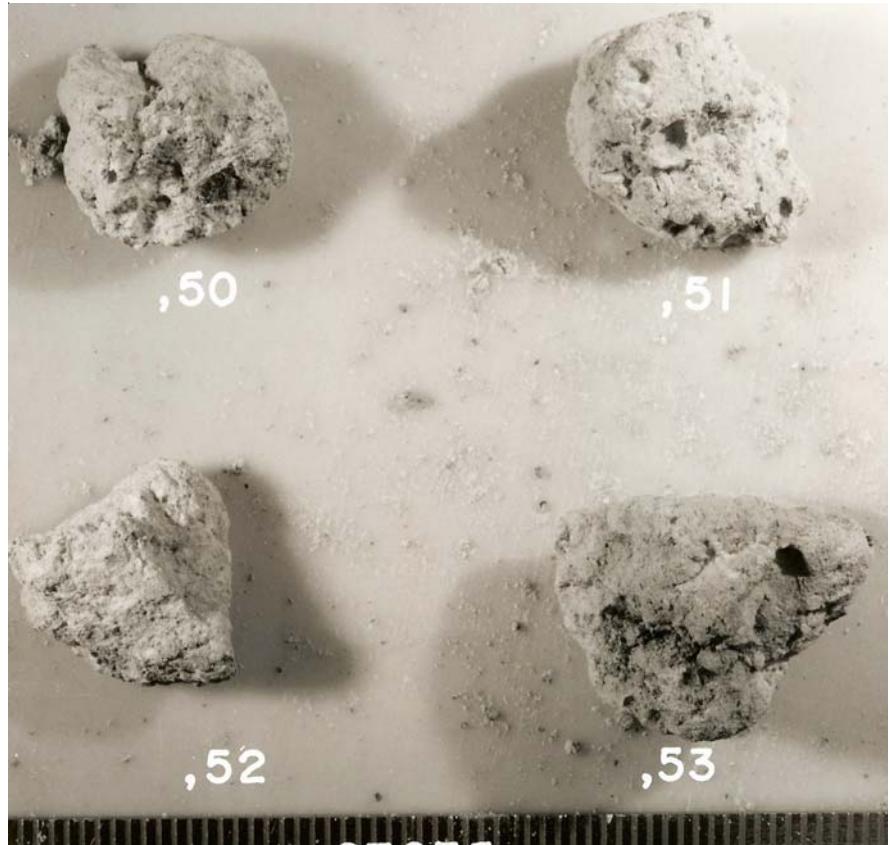


Figure 6: Photo of pieces of 67035. Scale in cm/mm. S74-31229

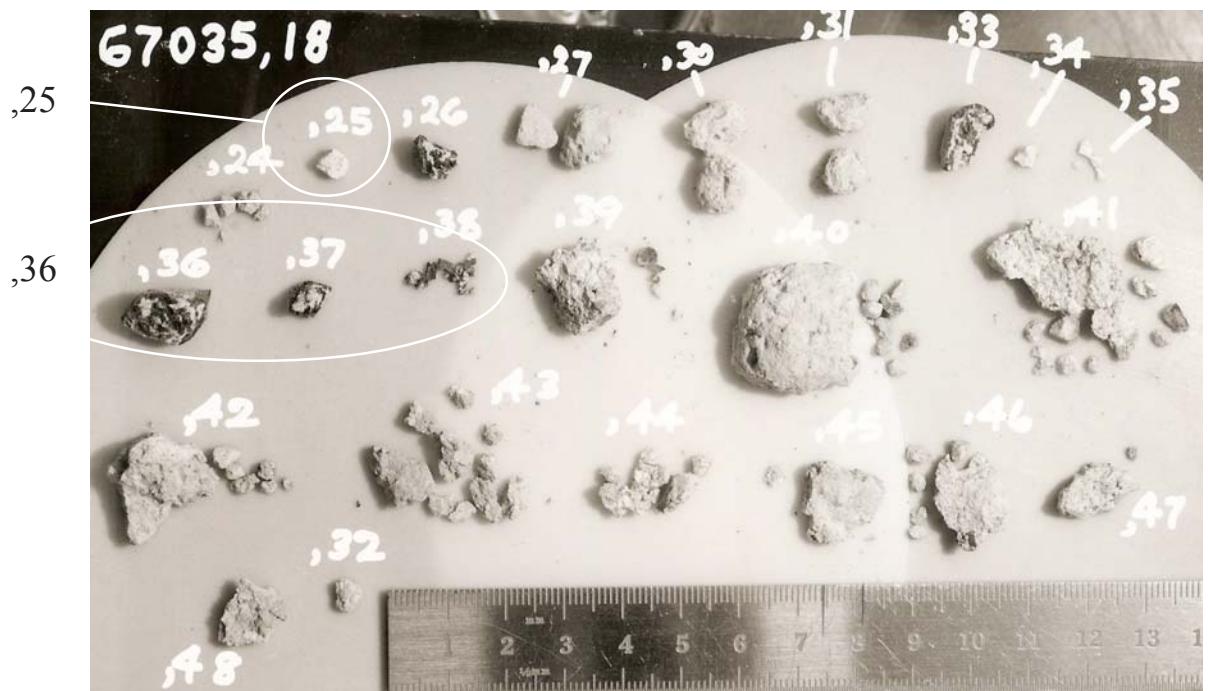


Figure 7: Family photo of pieces of 67035. Scale in cm/mm. S74-31234



Figure 8: Photo of some crumbs from 67035,27 showing internal texture. Scale is in cm. S74-31236.



Figure 9: Processing photo of 67035,36 norite-gabbro clast.



Figure 10: Photomicrograph of thin section ,7 of 67035,33 (from Ryder and Norman 1979). Scale about 2 mm across.

Petrography

67035 is a polymict white breccia, with abundant clasts (figures 1 and 2). The clasts are easily separated from the chalky matrix.

67035 and its associated samples should be thought of as sort of a envelope containing pristine samples from the highland crust, packaged in a fine white powder.

*Figure 11: Photos
of thin section
67035,6 by C Meyer.
2 mm across*

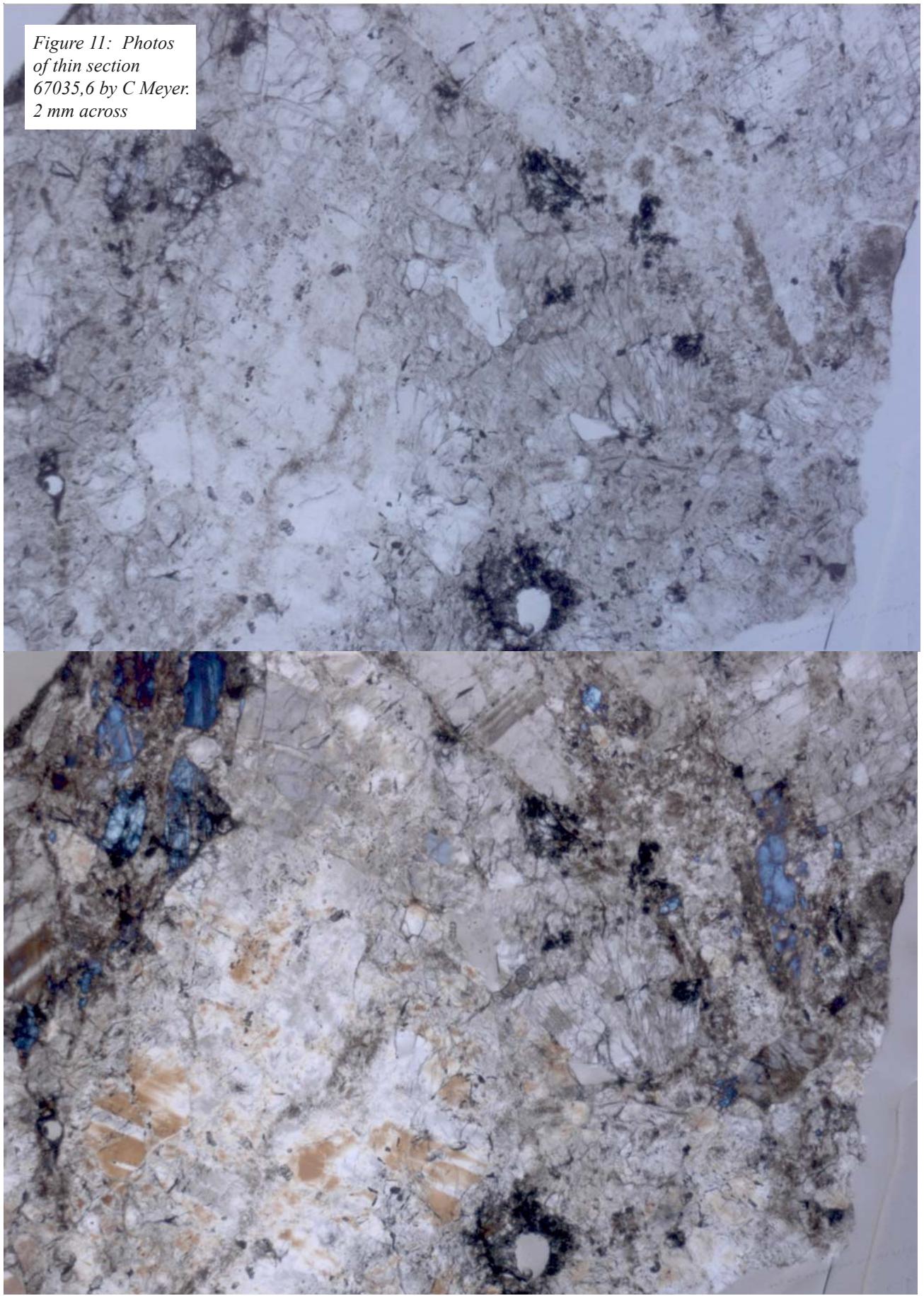


Table 1. Chemical composition of 67035.

67031(sic)									
reference weight	Laul73	Wiesmann76	Wasson77	Clark73	Lindstrom81	Hertogen77 matrix	anor.	clast	
SiO ₂ %									
TiO ₂	0.34	(b)	0.032	(a) 0.28	0.32	(b)	0.43	(b)	
Al ₂ O ₃	30.4	(b)		32.9	26	(b)	28.7	(b)	
FeO	3.8	(b)		2.64	3.8	(b)	3.94	(b)	
MnO	0.049	(b)		0.04	0.05	(b)			
MgO	4	(b)	10.5	(a) 2.1	4.8	(b)	4.3	(b)	
CaO	17.3	(b)		17.1	15.5	(b)	16.5	(b)	
Na ₂ O	0.512	(b)		0.53	0.48	(b)	0.51	(b)	
K ₂ O	0.05	(b)	0.052	0.023	(a) 0.05	0.045	(b)	0.053	(c)
P ₂ O ₅									
S %									
sum									
Sc ppm	7	(b)		5.2	6.5	(b)	7.13	(b)	
V	15	(b)		9	13	(b)			
Cr	417	(b)	113	(a) 340	460	(b)	520	(b)	
Co	9.1	(b)		5.3	10.4	(b)	11.4	(b)	
Ni	60	(b)		23	60	(b)	65	(b)	47
Cu									
Zn				2.9		(b)		2.78	1.1
Ga				4.1	4.7	(b)			0.5
Ge ppb				28		(b)		1.7	3.2
As									
Se							7	0.84	28.3
Rb		2.05	0.709	(a)			1.12	0.84	0.57
Sr		192	164	(a)			195	(b)	
Y									
Zr	30	(b)	31		(a) 57	32	(b)		
Nb									
Mo									
Ru				28		(b)			
Rh									
Pd ppb							1.2		(b)
Ag ppb							0.7	0.14	0.28
Cd ppb				12		(b)	0.62	0.17	0.39
In ppb				0.46	0.48	(b)	0.51	0.15	0.17
Sn ppb									(b)
Sb ppb							0.15	0.07	0.04
Te ppb							2.2	1.2	0.9
Cs ppm							0.055	0.041	0.017
Ba	40	(b)	47.5	19.9	(a) 35	49	(b)	49	(b)
La	2.9	(b)	2.94	0.22	(a) 1.9	2.8	(b)	2.78	(b)
Ce	8	(b)	7.38	0.6	(a) 5	7	(b)	7.19	(b)
Pr									
Nd	5	(b)	5.34	0.33	(a) 3	4	(b)		
Sm	1.4	(b)	1.37	0.072	(a) 0.9	1.2	(b)	1.31	(b)
Eu	1.14	(b)	1.15	0.746	(a) 1.15	1.06	(b)	1.1	(b)
Gd				0.095	(a)				
Tb	0.3	(b)			0.2	0.28	(b)	0.293	(b)
Dy	1.7	(b)	2.01	0.1	(a)	2	(b)		
Ho									
Er				1.24		(a)			
Tm									
Yb	1.1	(b)	1.15	0.056	(a) 0.9	1.1	(b)	1.18	(b)
Lu	0.17	(b)			0.12	0.16	(b)	0.181	(b)
Hf	0.9	(b)			0.7	1	(b)	1.06	(b)
Ta	0.14	(b)			0.08	0.14	(b)	0.195	(b)
W ppb									
Re ppb							0.116	0.01	0.0003
Os ppb							1.57	0.052	(b)
Ir ppb							1.54	0.045	0.004
Pt ppb									(b)
Au ppb				0.18	1.62	(b)		0.84	0.03
Th ppm	0.53	(b)		0.35	0.5	(b)	0.36	(c) 0.51	(b)
U ppm	<0.3	(b)		0.06	0.14	(b)	0.117	(c) 0.15	(b)
technique: (a) IDMS, (b) INAA, RNAA, (c) radiation counting							0.078	0.006	0.0006

Two significant clasts have been identified so far and others are waiting to be plucked from this sample.

Ryder and Norman (1979) describe a *pristine* gabbro fragment (.36, figures 9 and 10). The clast was originally 1.5 cm round with a distinct crust (figure 1). On breaking it open, it was found to be rather coarse-grained (1 mm), 50% augite ($\text{En}_{40}\text{Wo}_{30-40}$) and 50% anorthite. The pyroxene is exsolved.

Ryder and Norman (1979) also describe a fragment of *pristine* ferroan anorthosite (.25, figure 12) and give the composition of the pyroxene (figure 14).

Detailed mineralogy of these fragments, or of this rock, can't be found in the literature.

Chemistry

Lindstrom and Salpas (1981) analyzed bulk sample and magnetic fractions, as well as dark and light clasts, from 67035 (figure 14). Laul and Schmitt (1973), Wasson et al. (1977) and Weismann and Hubbard (1976) also reported self consistent analyses. Hertogen et al. (1977) reported analyses of the matrix and the two "pristine clasts".

Radiogenic age dating

Schaeffer and Schaeffer (1977) dated 67035 at 3.95 ± 0.05 b.y. (figure 15).

Cosmogenic isotopes and exposure ages

Clark and Keith (1973) determined the cosmic-ray-induced activity of 67035 as $^{22}\text{Na} = 45$ dpm/kg and $^{26}\text{Al} = 126$ dpm/kg.

Processing

Apparently, this rock was not processed and numbered in the same logical manner of other lunar samples. I've tried to reconstruct the numbering, but it is not completely satisfactory.

There are 16 thin sections of this sample and its clasts – yet no full description has been published!

See also section on 67031.

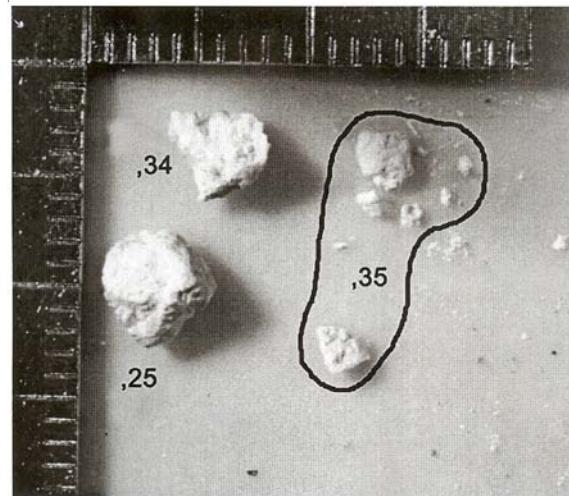


Figure 12: Processing photo of 67035,25 anorthosite clast.



Figure 13: Photomicrograph of thin section ,10 from 67035,25 (from Ryder and Norman 1979).

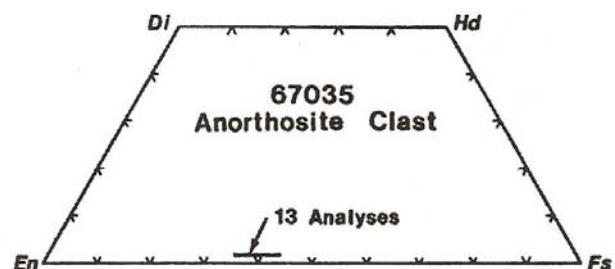


Figure 134: Pyroxene composition in 67035 (from Ryder and Norman 1979).

Summary of Age Data for 67035

Ar/Ar	
Schaeffer 77	3.95 ± 0.05 b.y.

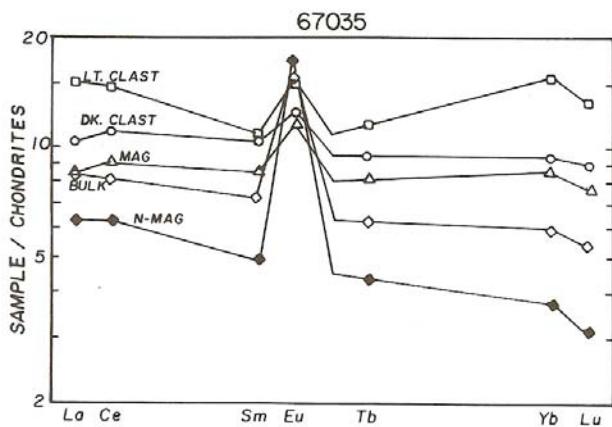


Figure 14: Normalized rare-earth-element diagram for bulk 67035, magnetic fractions and clasts (Lindstrom and Salpas 1981).

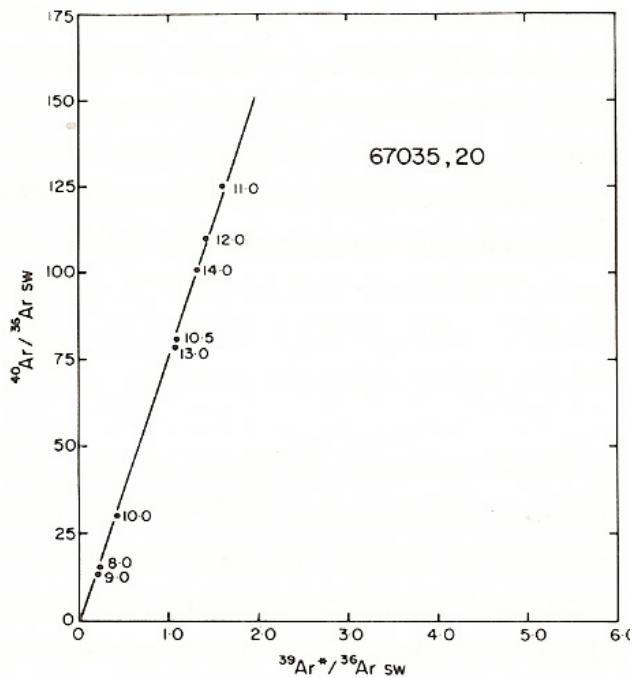


Figure 15: Isochron diagram for 67035 (Schaeffer and Schaeffer 1977).

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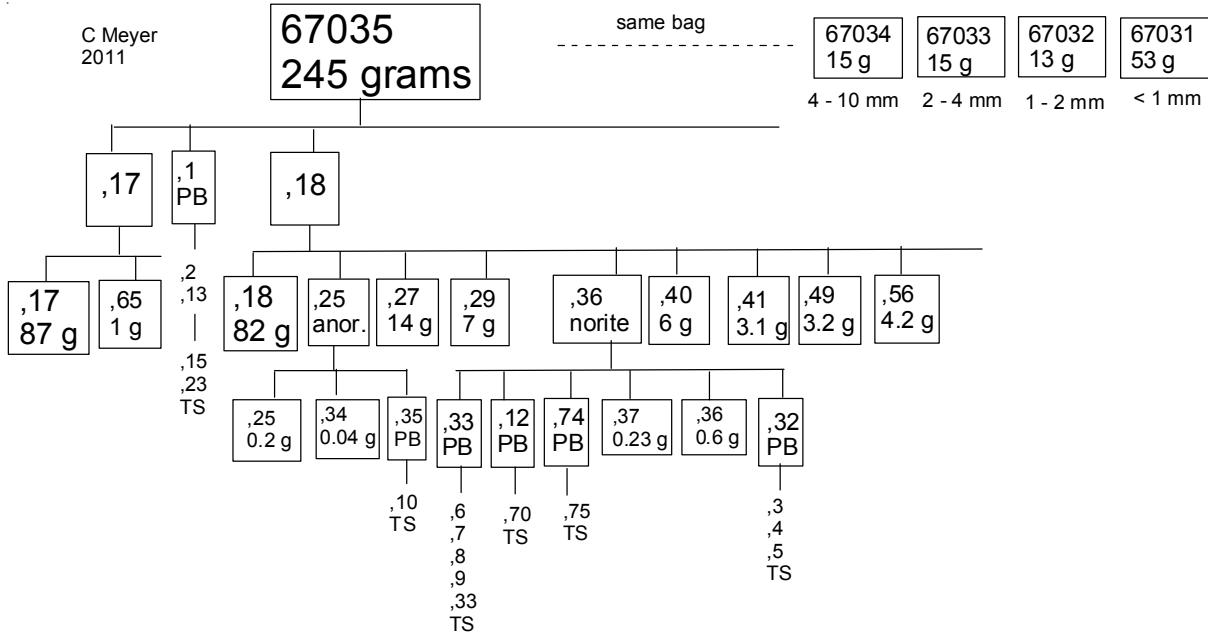
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